Amnsements.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-Day and Evening-Verestchagin Exhibition.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-The Old Homestead. BIJOU OPERA HOUSE-S-A Brass Monkey. BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Mr. Barnes of New-York. CASINO-8:15-The Yeomen of the Guard.
DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Lottery of Love.
DOCKSTADER'S-8-Minstrels. BOUNSTAINS STATEMENT OF THE STATEMENT OF NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Autumn Exhibition

-Afternoon and Evening. NIBLO'S-8-The Two Sisters. PALMER'S THEATRE-S-The Winter's Tale STAR THEATRE-S-Crystal Slipper. STANDARD THEATRE-S-Monte Cristo, Jr. 5TH AVENUE THEATRE-8-Othello. 3D-AVE. AND 63D-ST.—American Institute Fair. 4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—Gettysburg.

Index to Advertisements.

Page	Col. Page,	Col
Amusements 7	5.6 Marriages and Deuths 5	
Announcements 8	4 Miscelianeous 8	4-
Board and Rooms 6	1.2 Miscellaneous 7	
Business Notices 4	I Musical Instruments. 7	- 3
Daneing Academies 7	1 Ocean Steamers 7	
Dividenc Notices 7	3 Propesals 7	000
Dressmaking 6	8 Ratironds 7	4-
Financial 7	e Real Estate 7	
Help Wanted 6	8 Rooms and Flats 6	. 3
Horses and Carriages. 6	2-4 Special Notice 5	2 3
Hotels 7	2:Situations Wanted 6	44
Instruction 6	5.6 Steamboats I	- 1
Legal Notices 7	2 Teneners 7	
Lectures & Meetings. 7	6 Winter Resorts 7	- 3
Lost and Found 7	All manual arrangements	

Hotels Hotels Instru Legal Lectur	Vanted s and Carr action Notices res & Mee ad Found	tings. 7	2-4 5-6	Ste	ciai antio		nted	6 4.8 6 4.8 7 4 7 1 7 2
		Busin	¢65	N	on	ces		
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New-York Daily Tribune.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Sir Lyon Playfair discusses the Presidential election in "The Nineteenth Century."

Talk about Minister Phelps's successor. Commoner Davis has been sent to prison for a breach of trust. == Inspector Crane gave evidence before the Parnell Commission yesterday as has been fixed for April 15, 1889.

Domestic.-Congressman Goff repeated his assertion that he has been elected Governor of West Virginia. = The post of Grand Marshal of the Inauguration parade has been tendered to Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania. ==== General Harrison observed Thanksgiving Day by attending church with his family. — The overdue steamer Gulf Stream arrived at Charleston safely — Federal aid is to be asked in suppressing the inhuman and illegal practices of the Chesapeake Bay oyster pirates. == There were seven new cases of yellow fever in Jacksonville, with no deaths. The Lehigh University football team defeated Cornell, at Elmira, by a score of 4 to 0.

City and Suburban.-The observance of Thanksgiving Day was marked by an unusually large number of dinners and entertainments given by societies to the poor and needy. === The Rev Dr. R. S. Storrs preached a strong sermon on the Republican victory and the country's bright prospects, === The Rev. Father Malone denied all charges of disrespect to Archbishop Corrigan, and defined his position and views on the McGlynn ease. = First Officer Smith, of the steamer Haytien Republic, told the story of the seizure of that vessel in Hayti. === The University of Pennsylvania football team defeated Wesleyan by a score

The Weather,-Indications for to-day: Threatening, with light rain; slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 42 degrees; lowest, 39; average, 40 3-4.

The last game in the college football series appears to have been marked by more roughness and less skill than any of its predecessors. Of course, football cannot be played like tennis, but there is no excuse for slugging and a general rough-and-tumble combat. The umpire should be a man of firmness, and should exercise his authority whenever occasion arises. In yesterday's game the players seem to have had their own way. Less indiscriminate recklessness and more science would have been creditable to both teams.

A few days ago the country was horrified to read of the incredible cruelty inflicted by a respectable citizen of Northampton, Mass., on a "white slave." But slavery in these days is not confined to Massachusetts. The piratical oyster-dredgers of the Chesapeake, who carry on their business in defiance of all that the law has been able to do thus far, habitually get men in their employ on false pretences, keep them on board the boats with no opportunity to escape, and treat them with marked brutality. This is a disgraceful state of things in a civilized community, but Maryland has found itself powerless to make a change. It is now proposed to apply to the Government for a revenue cutter for the purpose of enforcing order. It is plain that some drastic measures must be taken with these pirates, whose conduct in two respects is inimical in a high degree to the common weal.

The election in Holborn, in the heart of London, shows a gratifying Liberal gain, and this constituency falls in line with Southampton. Southwark, the Isle of Thanet and other divisions, where there has been a notable increase in the Liberal vote. The Conservative candidate in Holborn is elected by a majority of 965 in a total vote of 7,831. In 1886 the majority was 1,701 in a vote of 5,601. The Liberal vote has increased in two years from 1,950 to 3,433; the Conservative from 3,651 to 4,398. In other words, while the Tory vote has increased some 20 per cent, the increase on the other side has been not less than 75 per cent. Only one inference can be drawn from this: namely, that there has been no reaction in the tide that for some time has been pretty clearly setting in the direction of Home

A notable Thanksgiving sermon by Dr. Storrs is reported in our columns this morning. In a discourse on National gratitude it was impossible to avoid some mention of political blessings. Dr. Storrs paid a graceful compliment to the President and Vice-Presidentelect, referring especially to the remarkable series of speeches made by General Harrison during the campaign, which not only made him known to the country, but inspired confidence in him as a man of rare judgment and vided as they have been during the last ten Doubtless when this work is completed the

the country's marvellous growth, of the importance of Civil Service reform, of the groundless fear of a military dictatorship, of the saloon, of the dangerous aggregation of people in cities, saying in regard to each a thoughtful in National life. and well-considered word. Other ministers who referred to political matters yesterday were Drs. Crosby and MacArthur, both of whom deplored the third-party movement, which caused the re-election of Governor Hill.

COMBINATION AND COMPETITION.

The thanksgiving of railroad stockholders would have been peculiarly fervent if they had been fully convinced that the latest of many efforts to curb ruinous competition by mutual compact would prove a success. There is no occasion to raise the question whether a result by so many desired is probable. Most people have been convinced by unhappy experience that agreements of this nature are more easily made than observed, and that under the operation of the Interstate Commerce law the difficulties have been much increased. Cynical people also note that there are still some railroads under speculative management, and that such companies are prone to agree when stocks have been bought, and to break agreements when stocks have been sold.

More fruitful than prophecy may perhaps be found an endeavor to clear up the relations of the public to the contemplated compact. In a large section of the country, where it was thought essential to the public welfare to prohibit railway pools, the proposed agreement will be regarded with distrust, if not immediately condemned as that most horrible of monsters, a trust. On the other hand, some practical railroad managers ask whether strong and solvent lines can afford to expose themselves to the risk and sacrifices involved by a kind of union with lines which cannot pay expenses.

If people would not persist in looking at the railroad question with eyes carefully shut they would notice first of all the enormous cost which competition compels a burdened people to bear. Railroads create business for themselves, it is said, and so in a certain sense they do, yet the whole number of people in the country, working according to their several gifts, do not produce an additional bushel or ton or pound because a new railroad has been built. Neither do they cat more food nor wear more clothes. The "new business" in one locality or on one line is exceedingly apt to be business taken from another l-cality or an older line. Whatever new railroads are required to accommodate the new inhabitants of the country have their new business provided from year to year. Any others have to get it away from some older line.

When there is one butcher's shop in a village, with about business enough to pay a decent rental, to keep up a decent delivery wagon with a good horse and a careful driver, and to return a living profit, things go well. Presto the progress of crime in Ireland. === The boat- ently another starts, paying a second rent, race between Yale and Cambridge Universities keeping a second horse and wagon and another driver, and now all the expenses of two establishments have to come out of the same community. If one breaks somebody loses in bad debts. If both survive the customers get poorer service, pay higher prices or gct worse meat.

If two railroads are fighting for a traffic which would support but one the public in some way pays the expenses of both. The man who "does not see how" may find fault with his own eyesight. It is not possible to keep two sets of men to run one set of errands without loss somewhere. The roads being built, presently recognize the fact that they must by agreement tax the public far enough to live, or must get as much or more out of the public by danger to the railroads is that agreement invites construction of other new lines and more competition.

Combinations, pools and trusts do not live long in this country, as a rule, unless they earn their living. They can earn it only by serving the public better on the whole than it can get served by competition. The instant they fail so to serve the public some new competitor is sure to appear, and before long the pool or trust that cannot earn its living goes down. But the dear people have an abiding conviction that what is perfectly obvious cannot be true, and so they go on fighting against combinations, which lessen expenses, and for more competition, which inevitably increases

A DEMOCRATIC G. A. R.

Disappointed politicians are plotting the downfall of the National guard of war veterans. General Palmer and General Koontz, embittered by partisan defeat, are seeking personal revenge when they join in an onslaught of resentment against that patriotic order. This may seem a harsh sentence to pass upon their from the Grand Army of the Republic shows that it is not unjust. The preparations now making in Indiana and Illinois for the formation of a new organization recruited from the They have affirmed that they cannot remain in the Grand Army of the Republic, since it has ceased to be a non-partisan body; and then to prove the sincerity of their motives they take steps for the organization of a new Grand Army of the Republic which shall be exclusively Democratic. They may disclaim responsibility for the formation of a Grand Army of the Republic of their own political party, but the movement in Indianapolis follows so closely their own action in withdrawing from the main order as to stand in the relation of effect and cause. Their shrill protests against what they choose to denounce as offensive partisanship Democratic battalions of war veterans. Non-partisanship has been the written law

as well as the settled policy of the Grand Army of the Republic since its organization. Th ninth article of the rules and regulations explicitly probibits political action as follows: No officer or comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall in any manner use the organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any of its meetings, nor shall any nomination for political office be made." With an enrolled membership now exceeding 400,000 it would be little less than a miracle if every comrade could succeed in exercising rigid selfrestraint when he speaks or acts as a member of the organization. But when the temptations and excitement of American politics are borne in mind it is most remarkable that the of the canal question in all its phases, decided non-partisan principles of the order have been upheld in letter and spirit so vigilantly and fidently predicted that the golden age of canal consistently for so long a period. The Posts navigation would at once come in. Well, the have not lent themselves to the promotion of free-canal policy has now had a fair trial, and, political schemes and partisan ambitions. In- although the results attained justify its adopdiscreet speeches have been made, albeit very tion, they scarcely meet the best expectations rarely, by individual members; but the or- of those depending upon the canals for a liveganization as a whole has never been allured lihood. Of late years New-York has approinto forbidden fields nor diverted from its priated large sums to pay for enlarging and

sagacity. Dr. Storrs also spoke eloquentiy of years the wonderful growth of the order would have been impossible if political influences had not been rigidly excluded. This principle of non-partisanship has been the secret of the success of the organization and of its influence

> When discontented politicians like General Palmer, General Koontz and Congressman Matson condemn the Grand Army of the Republic as a political agency which is manipulated for partisan ends they make a false accusation, which will be resented by the rank and file of the order. It is not true that the Grand Army has been prostituted to political purposes. Untoward incidents there have been like the Wheeling affair, and denunciations of the President from General Fairchild and General Tuttle, but this great and noble order has pursued the even tenor of its way. Keeping always within the lines of non-partisanship, expending from \$250,000 to \$300,000 annually in charity, advocating the rights and claims of veterans without reference to political parties, and promoting the growth among them of patriotic sentiment and fraternal feeling. The Democratic Grand Army of the Republic, if it be established, will be from the outset what the National Grand Army of the Republic never has been, a partisan organization, a league of political clubs.

HIGH LICENSE AND GOOD MORALS. We take pleasure in printing the following

letter of inquiry:
To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have just read in this morning's paper your editorial "The Situation as to Temperance," and, if not trespassing on your space, I should like a little in-Admitting all you say as to the futility of the third-party philosophy, will you tell me where your plan lessens the quantity of liquor consumed? I admit that High License will lessen the number of saloons, but will that really do any more than in-crease the sales of those gentlemen able to pay the license fee! Besides and worse-does not High License confer a certain flavor of respectability upon the saloons with which we will be favored? I don't want to travel the third-party road if it ends in a cul de sac; but I can't see how a road that appears to lead nowhere is any better. New-Jersey, Nov. 26, 1888. INQUIRER.

The writer of the above letter is a clergyman. It ought not to be necessary to argue to one of his profession that any law which diminishes the frequency of temptation to vice and crime has a direct tendency toward good morals. We have quoted before the remark of the workingman to Cardinal Manning: When I am going home from my work I may get past eight saloons, but the ninth fetches There is no vice probably so likely to be encouraged by the facility with which it can be gratified as that of drinking." It is not claimed that High License will eradicate iquor-selling entirely, but statistics prove that in populous communities, at least, it succeeds in making a much larger reduction in the number of saloons than Prohibition has done anywhere. But men like the writer of the above ask for proof that this diminution in the number of saloons means a corresponding diminution in the amount of drinking and its inevi-

table consequences. Statistics on this point are not so full and complete as might be desired, but it is a significant fact that wherever they have been obtained they do not show a single exception to the rule that High License does diminish intemperance, because the adoption of a High-License law has always been followed by a decrease in arrests for drunkenness and other crimes growing out of it. The most recent instance we can give is furnished in an appeal of the Law and Order Society of Philadelphia, which states that the commitments to the County Prison and the House of Correction during the five months of this year beginning with June and ending with October, both included, show a decrease as compared with the same they constitute irrefutable evidence in favor of the moral influence of High License. Here are

Chillian		CHES CO	1.445	-	Cherry CA	A.A.	1000	* *
							De	screase in
		1837.			1888			1888.
June .		2,737			1,563			1,174
July .		2,728			1,645			1,083
August		2,736			1,817			919
Septembe	P	2,755			1,904			851
October	1	2,598		*	1,526			1,072
matal.		10			8.455			5.000

This is a decrease of 62 per cent. The following are the commitments to the House of Correction for the same period :

				Decrease in			
	1887.			1888,			1888.
June	490			320		*	170
July	502			281			221
August	500			405			95
September	540			380			160
October	631			437		*	194
	-						-

Total . . . 2,663 . 1,823 . . 840 This shows a decrease of 68 per cent. These figures represent almost exactly the decrease in the number of saloons. No candid mind can fail to be powerfully impressed by this statement. It is safe to say that no other system for the restriction of vice and crime could produce such astonishing results in our great conduct, but the sequel of their withdrawal cities. The press of Philadelphia have also stated that there has been a great decrease in the number of disorderly houses. But we have testimony from many other sources. The three years' trial of High License which was had in ranks of Democratic veterans vitiate their own this city up to the time that Tweed repealed reasons for abandoning the older association. the law told precisely the same story. The number of Sunday arrests was diminished by about 8,000, and the Commissioners reported that the law had not only been "eminently successful as a measure of finance," but also as "a powerful reinforcement of all the elements which contribute to the public sobriety and virtue." More recent experiments show the same results. In Minnesota the evidence is overwhelming that drunkenness and other forms of vice and crime are less prevalent, that elections are purer, and politics less degraded. The same testimony comes from Omaha, where High License blotted out the low dives and thieves' haunts, and where are silenced by their own course in recruiting police records prove that the diminution in crime is in exact proportion to the diminution of the number of saloons. The same results have been seen in Chicago. In short, if there is a community in which High License has not had this direct and powerful influence for good morals, that fact has never been made known.

THE STATE CANALS. The canal season will be officially closed today. It practically closed when the recent great storm set in. The report is that the heatmen have not done well this year. Several things have contributed to their embarrassment. Low freight rates prevailed for several months; there were serious breaks on the western division during the summer; a portion of the Erie has steadily been in a bad condition. When the State, after an exhaustive discussion some years ago to remove all tolls, it was conlegitimate work. With parties as evenly di- improving her great system of water-ways.

canal business will receive the boom for which | it is waiting.

From time to time during the season just ended boatmen have made a complaint which the incoming Legislature would do well to investigate. They allege that they are wronged. and freights are driven from the canals by what are known as "scalpers." One of their number, in a letter to "The Utica Herald," states their grievance in this blunt way:

The large amount of tonnage employed in transporting the cereals of the great West from Chicago to New-York, via the lakes and Eric Canal, known as the direct water route, has fallen under control of a vicious gang of vultures at Buffalo. They take the freight to arrive, and the competition to obtain it is so strong among them that they often agree on prices below the actual cost to the common carrier to de liver it in New-York. Then they speculate upon it, compelling the boatmen to take from half a cent to 2 cents per bushel less than they receive. Then the scalpers charge 5 per cent commission on the pittance . . . A free canal, accessible to any in dividual who chooses to embark in this industry, and judiciously managed by square-dealing shippers, would afford a good living to the carrier and enable him to replace his property when worn out; but by this system of piracy toward the boatmen, more than half of the latter class are comparatively beggars at the close of navigation, now about ended, when they would have had a fair and remunerative season's business had they been justly dealt with by their

This is a serious charge, and ought to be thoroughly probed.

The boating business even under the most favorable circumstances-with a perfect canal and improved motors providing for rapid transit-in the nature of things could not thrive if it was preyed upon as, according to many boatmen, it now is. The complaint in question is not indeed a new one, but the wrong at which it is directed would appear to have assumed unusual proportions this year.

THE REASON WHY.

There is one amusing feature in all this talk about the new House. The Democratic papers protest with a most comical air of being greatly aggrieved that they cannot understand why Republicans should insist upon assuming when there are election frauds in the South that they are on the side of the Democracy. "Why," they ask with a most injured air, "may they not be on the side of the Republicans? Why should it be taken for granted that we commit all the frauds ?"

The answer is easy. It is because there is scarcely an election held in a large number of the Southern States that is not controlled by fraud, except in those cases where the Democrats have so thoroughly cowed the Republicans that cheating is not needed. It is because when Southern Democrats think it necessary to carry an election they have not hesitated to whip and shoot Republican voters any more than they hesitate now to stuff the box with tissue ballots, or throw out enough districts in the count to get a majority when all other measures have failed. When fraud has been committed in a Southern election it is taken for granted that the Democrats have committed it because such frauds and other crimes against the suffrage have been demonstrated by scores of investigations. The story may be read in thousands of pages of Congressional testimony. But this is not all. It is taken for granted that Southern Democrats are ready at all times and in all places to perpetrate frauds, because many of them have avowed themselves in favor of any form of bulldozing or cheating that will maintain white supremacy. They not only defend this policy, but they glory in it.

It is taken for granted that Southern Democrats are always ready to commit election frauds because there has never been a time since Reconstruction when a large number of Southern Democrats did not owe their seats in the House to such frauds, because their conbad service and bad debts. But the perpetual months of last year of more than three-fifths. ernments is based upon such frauds, because they have never controlled either House of Congress except through such frauds, because Grover Cleveland was made President by such frauds, and was defeated for re-election only in spite of such frauds. If you catch a professional thief with his hand in your till, you suspect that he is there to steal. That is the reason why.

WRITER'S CRAMP.

The professional writer of verse and short stories for the magazines is, at this season of the year, entitled to more sympathy than he gets from the general public. Indeed, he is entitled to a larger share than he receives at any season. He is a victim of circumstances over which he has no control. The th ughtless may say that he ought to be having a pretty good time new, his Thanksgiving and Christmas and New Year's poetry and stories having been all published, and he should be enjoying the holiday season with the money which he presumably received for them. But such is not the case; for the next two months at least he must sit with his feet in a pail of boiling water and write warm June love stories, patriotic Fourth of July poetry and verses addressed "To August." While others of us put on our seal-skin coats and dash up the avenue in our private sleighs, the poor magazinist who wants to get his goods into the market while they are timely must hang a calendar over his desk for July, put a hot brick in each pocket, and write

an out-door summer-resort love-story. This necessity of constantly keeping some six months ahead of the season is steadily sapping the strength of a large number of magazin writers, both men and women. These delightful holiday stories which are now giving us so much pleasure, some by being read, others by being carefully avoided, were not written amid the "fast-falling snow-flakes," nor within hearing of the "merrily-ringing sleigh-bells," nor by the "cheerfully-blazing hearth-fire" which they so love to tell of; but they were ground out last June and July, when the top of the thermometer was occupied largely by the mercury. The poet who wrote the Christmas ode which glads your eye to-day spent two hours last August trying to think of a new rhyme for " December," and sat up all one hot night trying to work out a rhyme for "month," and then gave it up about sunrise and used "season," which was no trick at all to hitch up with " reason."

Nor can imagination, even for the poet, do everything. Many of them resort to artificial The spectacle of one of our fanciful, finegrained, Ariel-like poets, sitting in an ice-house in the middle of July while a small boy shakes a string of sleigh-bells under the window as the bard pens a lofty New Year song is far from exhilarating.

The matter begins to assume a still more serious aspect when we learn that this continual ignoring of the present state of the weather has at last unbalanced the mind of at least one writer of popular and timely magazine literature. It is said that this gentleman, who resides in Boston, insisted during all last summer or wearing a fur coat and heavy gloves, while this winter he is straying around on the bleak New-England hills, wearing a light check suit, enjoying his summer vacation. Much struggling to keep the magazine market in hand hath made him mad. This is a sad warning. May not they all some day come in earnest to seeking "roses in December,-ice in June?" Would it not be a good New Year resolve for the public to make to decide for the next five years, say, to take its stories and poems as they come and give the tortured writers a chance to recover?-that is, let them write their Christmas and snow-storm stories and Jack Frost and St. Valentine verses when the weather and season prompts them, and

the reader slip a cake of ice down the back of his neck, and do the imagining for a while. If something of the kind isn't done our writers will soon all go the way of the Boston bard now roaming among the New-England scenery with death rather than the disgrace that would have the tennis racket.

THE REAL THANKSGIVING. With all respect to the proclamations of President and Governor, it occurs to us that there is not less cause for gratitude to-day than there was yesterday-that the last Thursday in November has no exclusive title to all the thanksgiving, but ought in common decency to share its honors with the Friday next ensuing. Doubtless a few heartrending casualties have supervened, but a vast majority of the inhabitants of this lusty town awoke this morning, sound in limb, if not in wind, and if they do not now contemplate with wonder and with praise the perils from which they have been mysteriously delivered, they must be strangely constituted. We do not refer to the degenerate sons of the

Knickerbockers, who doubtless profaned the day, as is their wont, with a delicate and harmonious menu, and rose from their tables the same men and women who had placed their I- (beg pardon) their feet beneath the mahogany, or the oak, if they prefer, two hours before. We speak in behalf of those valiant and loyal Yankees who, once a year, feel themselves bound by a thousand sacred ties of memory and affection to reproduce the gastronomic conditions which surrounded their childhood, or at least the childhood of their ancestors. To such reverent spirits five oysters and a clear soup, a bit of fish, a sweetbread, a duck, a salad, a sweet and a thimbleful of coffee do not constitute a Thanksgiving dinner. The bill of fare, which is engraved upon their hearts and needs not to be engraved elsewhere, has naught to do with ethercal reposts, but holds within its hospitable embrace turkeys and chickens, pound-cake and preserves, spiced tongues and pickled oysters, cranberry sauce and current ielly, potatoes, squashes, onions and parsnips, cold ham and whipped cream, raisins, nuts and figs, custards, cheese, and at least four kinds of pie.

Sir," said the cavalry officer to a pale and trembling comrade, as they were mounting for desperate charge, " Sir, I believe you are afraid." Yes, sir, I am," was the reply, " and if you were balf as much so you would run away." This anecdote has always been thought to afford a happy illustration of the difference between moral and physical courage, and it is in this spirit that the metropolitan son of New-England sits down to his Thanksgiving dinner. He knows what is before him; he trembles, but he does not flinch. Moreover, the conditions are aggravated by maternal solicitude for the dear children in whose behalf the Thanksgiving dinner, instead of being a "pestilence that walketh in darkness," becomes "the destruction that wasteth Truly the intrepid descendants at noonday." of the Pilgrim Fathers who have survived yesterday ought to carry grateful hearts to-day.

The City of New-York made a splendid record on her last trip for the season, stopping to relieve a vessel in distress, riding out a cyclone, and reaching Queenstown in six days and twenty hours. We offer to the genial, low-voiced, tenderhearted gentleman who answers to the name of Captain Watkins the assurance of our admiration and respect.

The Tribune is not given to prophesying, and consequently has escaped the embarrassments from which many of its esteemed contemporaries suffer much, and ought to suffer more. warranted, however, in predicting, while the immortal Keely was yet in durance vile that he would presently rise on stepping-stones of infatuated stockholders to better things; and we were precisely right. He appears to have routed the enemy, horse, foot and dragoons. If any man in this day and generation is on more satisfactory terms with fate than Brother Keely, we should like to make sure that his name would go thundering down the ages by printing it in these columns.

Secretary Fairchild has finished his report. It ought to be a luminous production. Few men have had a chance to learn more during the last year than the Head of the Treasury.

It is to be hopel that it will not be needful to proceed to the dreadful extremity of employing cannon to exterminate the oyster pirates. It is well known that the crustactans are excessively timid, and if forty or fifty millions of them should hear the voices of great guns reverberating over Chesapeake Bay and die of fright, friends and fees would both confess that it had been better not to have gone to war at all.

"The New-York Times" charges that the Republican party is "responsible for Hill." Since election our poor neighbor has been suffering from acute acidity of temper, complicated with abnormal development of its mendacity tissues. Hence.

Among many things for which the public has cause to be grateful at this jocund season is the continuation, in all its pristine bloom and vigor, of the great Jones County Calf Case, which has embellished the calendars of Iowa courts for eleven years. If the fifth appeal to the Supreme Court is successful, the case will presently be tried for the seventh time. The innocent creatures in whose behalf this noble contest is waged were valued by a conservative appraiser at \$45, and the litigation has cost about \$20,000, but this is a small sum to pay for all the fun with which it has diversified a decade.

The Chief Inspector of the Brooklyn streetrailways is always at his post on Fulton-ave., above the Bridge entrance, late every afternoon, and gallantly assists every confused and timorous lady who is waiting for a car. So excessive is his politeness and so constant are his attentions to the gentler sex, that he neglects to take note of the long intervals between the cars of certain lines and the overcrowded state of those cars when they do come up. The Flatbush-ave, cars cause more complaint than those of other lines, but whenever he is appealed to for assistance he jocularly remarks that the intervals between those cars never exceed two minutes, and that there is no lack of seats. The truth is that between 5 and 7 o'clock passengers are obliged to wait from six to nine minutes night and night for a car, and two-thirds of them have to stand from the Inspector's office as far as Seventh or Eighth aves. That all this discomfort and inconvenience is unnecessary is proved every summer, when the number of cars s greatly increased in consequence of the Coney Island traffic and everybody is accommodated. It is an outrage upon the long-suffering community that is dependent on this line for transit that so few ears should run during the winter. The pickpockets who infest these cars during the crowded hours could well afford to pay the management a handsome commission for enforcing its penurious policy.

A low voice seems to be an excellent thing in highwaymen, as well as in women. That is the distinguishing characteristic of the illustrious Black Bart," who is making his way peacefulls toward the tomb in the full enjoyment of a reputation for "holding up" stage-coaches with a more delicate combination of grace and officiency than any other desperado now living.

An element of gloom was introduced into the Thanksgiving feast by an item published in yesterday's papers stating that an old German had committed suicide because he owed \$2 50 for rent and was unable to pay it. The extreme conscientiousness shown by the old man is the most pathetic feature of the affair. The burden of even so small a debt as \$2 50 was too great for him to bear. It is not often that such a melancholy case as this is recorded. The old man lived

we will take them in the magazines when they alone, having apparently not a single friend, and come, no matter if it be July and August. Let the brief memorandum which he left behind is the reader slip a cake of ice down the back of touching in the extreme. It is easy to imagine that it had been a matter of principle with him to owe no man anything, and when a departure from the rule of his life seemed inevitable, he involved no one but himself.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Boston, has returned to his educational work in the south

Mr. Isaac Piman, the short-hand author, is opposed to strong drink, tobacco, animal food, vaccination and nobody knows how many other things. In religion he is a Swedenborgian.

Professor A. S. Hardy, of Dartmouth College, is going to Europe on an indefinite leave of absence.

Mr. Thomas H. Clay, a grandson of Henry Clay, who is pursuing a successful literary career, make the following reference to the recent election, in a letter to a gentleman of this city: "I am very glad that the result of the Presidential election is such as to indicate that the protective tariff system, for which Henry Clay contended for so many years, is still triumphant as an American policy, and that some of the most powerful weapons used in its defence were supplied by him." It was the boast of the Mugwump press during the campaign that the young men who were entering upon active life were being chiefly attracted to the Democratic party because the Republican party was no longer the party of reform and progressive ideas. The result of the election has demolished this statement, as it has many others from the same source, and proved that the intelligent young men of the country stand with this worthy descendant of the great Clay, in support of an American policy. A gentleman who carefully studied the precinct returns from the State of New-York on the night of the election says that the Republican gain in most cases corresponded very nearly to the increase in the vote. The young men have evidently discovered which is the party of honest principles and which of sham pretences. plied by him." It was the boast of the Mugwump

Mrs. W. W. Belknap and her daughter, who have been abroad for six years, will rejoin General Belknap at Washington to-morrow, and spend the winter

Mr. David Dudley Field will spend the winter in the south of France.

ill in Paris, will come home and spend the winter as Mrs. Marie J. Pitman, who has been dangerously

The sister of the late William Warren has given Fred F. Hassam, the Boston antiquarian, the eyeglasses and gold chain which the comedian wors 132 times at the Boston Museum as "Sir Peter Teazle."

Dr. Nansen, who has just crossed Greenland in snowshoes, is about twenty-seven years of age, and con-siderably over six feet in height. He is a "hardy Norseman" every fach of him. He has a magnificent breadth of chest, and a well-proportioned figure, which shows to advantage in his tight-fitting blue woollen suit. His face is long, his brow broad; his eyes are blue, and his mustache and closely cropped hair fair in

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A correspondent wants to know if Governor Hill believes in a government of liquor-dealers, by liquor-dealers, and for liquor-dealers. We suggest that he go into any convenient corner saloon and ask the bar-

A Reward of Merit.—Bank Teller—Will you take it as presumption, madam, if I offer you these few roses?

roses?

Miss Caramella Godust -1 don't know you. sir!

Bank Teller.—I am aware of that; but you are the
only woman in the history of this bank who ever
indorsed a check on the right end:—(Puck. AFTER THANKSGIVING. I'm the last turkey-gobbler left wandering alone,

All my tender companions are eaten and gone, Not one of my kindred is left as my stay, For all were devoured on Thanksgiving Day. They have left me a lone one, to pine as I go, As I think of my lost ones my heart's filled with woo

I sigh for my sweetheart, so blithesome, so gay, She, too, was devoured on Thanksgiving Day. Though soon I may follow, 'tis little to me, For all of my joints are as stiff as can be,

Of me 'twill be said, I know well enough, · He was old as Methus'lah, and wretchedly tough. THE LAZY MAN. The baseball season's at an end, The small boys' nine disbands. And now the lazy man finds time Hangs heavy on his hands.

The season's close he doth deplore And thinks it is a shame That he can sit upon a fence No more and watch the game. But winter days are coming fast When arctic breezes blow, And he can watch his wife while she Is shovelling off the snow.

The Western humorist is in rather poor business when he concocts a story about a church in Lincoln selling its inner wall space to advertisers.

The six breeds of turkeys in this country are known The six breeds of turkeys in this country are known as, 1, the bronze; 2, the Narragansett; 3, white; 4, black; 5, builf; 6, slate. The largest of the bronze turkeys, raised principally in Rhode Island and North Stonington, in this State, attain forty-five pounds in weight when two years old. The yearlings, more tender, usually weigh about twenty-five pounds. The Narragansetts are nearly as large, and the late Senator Anthony used to raise a large number of these and distribute them to his Senatorial colleagues at Thanksgiving time.—(Hartford Times.

When you tell a dudish doctor that he looks killing, he almost invariably fails to appreciate the compliment.

Speaking of thankfulness: Old Polydore, one of the speaking of thankfulness: Old Polydore, one of the patriarchs of a South Carolina plantation, had a great many aches and pains, but when asked how he was, invariably answered: "I'se chock full o' misery, massa, t'ank de Lord, 'ank de Lord,' Somebody asked him one day what he thanked the Lord for and he replied: "Case you been so bleegin' as to ask about it, massa."—(Springfield Union.

Francis Murphy, who has been laboring in the temperance field for twelve years, estimates that 14,000,000 persons have signed the pledge under his crusade, and that of these 85 per cent have remained faithful to their vows.

No native of this State (Tennessee) has reached the Presidency, and, judging by the size of our public men, the State will want another generation at least before it can point out one to the manner born fit for the high honor.—(Chattanooga Times.

There are 3,000 Roman Catholic parochial schools the United States, with an enrolment of 511,000 pupils.

There is going to be a race between messenger boys in this city next month. When you see a messenger boy sitting on a curbstone during business hours, you may know that he is gathering strength for the coming struggle.—(Chicago News.

The Baptist Congress will hold its session at Rich mond this year, beginning on next Tuesday. The Hon. J. L. M. Curry is the president, and some of the most distinguished men in the denomination will speak on the following topics: Education in Public and Parochial Schools; Temperance, including High License and Prohibition; A National Divine Law; Limits of Immigration; Romanism in Relation to Scientific Thought and its Political Aspects; Moham-

medan Propagandism; Christian Science; and Purity "I see that there is a good deal being said of late
'in regard to the decline of poetry. What do you
think of it?"

Rimer (who is guilty of versification)—I don't care
so much about the decline of poetry as about the highmighty and crushing manner in which the declination
is too often worded.—(Boston Transcript.

The fleet English-built steamship America, which, when owned by the National Line, made the distance from New-York to Queenstown in a little more than six days, is now an Italian transport.

MUCH THE MORE IMPORTANT JOB. From The Chicago Inter-Ocean. Colonel Lamont is running the United States and nursing the baby, while the President is grinding out

AN UNRECOGNIZED RESPONSIBILITY. From The Atlanta Constitution.

The situation in France is about to throw the Chicago and Boston editors into hysterics. The French ought to know of this.

SCOTCHED, NOT KILLED.

From The Chicago Tribung. The Anarchist snake is beginning to hiss again. It is getting over the torpor which followed the execution of the Haymarket assassing.

COLONEL HALFORD VINDICATED. From The Indianapolis Journal.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Some vile slanderer has started the story that E.
W. Halford, late managing editor of this paper and
now President-elect Harrison's private secretary, is
an inveterate whistler and can whistle the most
difficult music after once hearing. The faisty of
this tale is apparent on its face. Everybody who is
acquainted with the peculiar sensitiveness of the
journalistic nature knows that no self-respecting
staff of a respectable newspaper would permit a
whistling associate to live, much less to remain and
"manage" them for twenty years. In justice to
itself, as well as to remove a stigma from the reputation of an honored and honorable geutleman, "The
Journal" bastens to say that Mr. Halford not only
does not whistle, but there is reason to believe that
he cannot. At all events, if he knows even one
easy tune from another he has never proved it by
vocal demonstration. All reports to the contrary are
campaign lies.